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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/815,256	03/31/2004	Olivier Michaelis	030282	7459
23696	7590	04/07/2006		
QUALCOMM, INC 5775 MOREHOUSE DR. SAN DIEGO, CA 92121			EXAMINER LIPMAN, JACOB	
			ART UNIT 2134	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/815,256	MICHAELIS ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jacob Lipman	2134

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 March 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-16, 18-29, 31, 32 and 34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-16, 18-29, 31, 32 and 34 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 31 recites the limitation "The method of claim 30". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Canceled claim 30 was dependant on claim 29. In this office action, claim 31 is being read as dependant on claim 29.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title; if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 16, 18, 21-24, 26, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pearce et al., USPN 6,243,468 in view of Ta et al., USPN 6,931,545.

With regard to claims 16, 18, 23, and 27, Pearce discloses a method of associating software with hardware (column 2 lines 35-43) including obtaining a software id (column 3 lines 5-6) and a hardware id (column 3 lines 6-7) and generating a signature for the software (checksum, column 2 lines 48-51), software id, and the hardware id using cryptography (hashing, column 3 lines 7-11) used to validate the

software (column 7 lines 11-15). Pearce discloses using a check-sum of the software to authenticate it, but does not specifically disclose using a hash to create a checksum, or to authenticate the software itself. Ta discloses hashing software (creating a hash digest) to create a software ID to use in authenticating the software (column 9 lines 36-42). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to use the hash of Ta as the checksum in Pearce to increase security.

With regard to claim 21, 22, and 24, Pearce discloses checking whether or not to allow software to hardware association based on the hardware (column 8 lines 50-65).

With regard to claim 26, Pearce discloses checking a database (column 8 lines 56-58).

3. Claims 1-15, 19, 20, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pearce in view of Ta, in further view of Gralla, in How The Internet Works.

With regard to claims 1-5, 7-12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 34, Pearce in view of Ta discloses associating software with hardware as disclosed above, and discloses sending a information to and from the registration authority over an insecure network (column 4 lines 21-26) but does not disclose that this network communication utilizes public keys and certificates. Gralla discloses that public key cryptography and digital certificates is often used to secure network communication (pages 303-307). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to secure Pearce's network communication with digital certificates and public key cryptography for Gralla's given motivation of protecting information and increasing security (page 303).

With regard to claim 6, Pearce discloses the product number includes a product code serialized number (column 48-51). The examiner further takes official notice that version numbers are often given to software. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to base a product code or serial number on a version number to better identify the product.

With regard to claim 13, Pearce discloses using a wireless network (column 4 lines 21-26).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 7 March 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With regard to applicant's argument that combining Gralla and Pearce, the examiner points out that Pearce discusses using the Internet as his network (column 4 lines 11-26) and Gralla discloses how the Internet works.

With regard to applicant's argument that Gralla does not disclose using a second public key to validate a signature, the examiner points to step 8 where Gralla discloses using public keys to verify signatures is well known when using the Internet. Further the examiner points to the next step, step 9, where Mia further authenticates the message with a hash. Combining well-known authentication techniques is well known in the art.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob Lipman whose telephone number is 571-272-3837. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7 AM-3 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jacques Louis-Jacques can be reached on 571-272-6962. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JL

Jacques Louis-Jacques
JACQUES H. LOUIS-JACQUES
PRIMARY EXAMINER